

effect that the Louisville and Nashville owns a controlling interest in the present Western and Atlantic and the following are the present shareholders in each as follows:

E. P. Alexander, trustee, 4 1/2% shares; C. H. Phinley, 3 1/2% shares; W. G. Raoul, 3 shares; Moses Taylor, W. M. Vudley and C. I. Brown, 2 shares each; J. B. Cummings and N. L. Hutchins, 1 share each; Thomas Allen, E. C. Cole and Joseph E. Brown, 1/2% share each; J. B. Phinley, 1/2% share each; C. H. Chittenden and J. B. Alexander, 1/4% share each; John T. Grant, H. A. Plant, W. B. Dinsmore, W. B. Johnston, W. S. Holt and T. W. Walters, 1/8 share each; Thomas A. Scott and John S. Delano, 1/16 share each.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$2.50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION, for sale on all trains leaving out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, published every Tuesday, mailed postage free for \$1.50 a year—ten copies \$12.50—twenty copies \$20. Sample copies sent free upon application. Agents wanted at every post-office where territory is not occupied.

ADVERTISING rates depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

UNDER no circumstances will the editors undertake to preserve or return manuscripts not available for publication.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts and checks payable to—

THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

THE CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

"The return to Mentor" is an epitome of sadness.

The discovery of canal coal in southern Texas will be a new source of wealth to that state.

ARKANSAS grows envious of Missouri, and organizes a train robbery. The criminals are said to be mere boys.

SENATOR DAVES has evidently lost his headlock. His admission of defeat made to the president yesterday brought a tear to the Nation's eye.

HAYES shaking hands with Arthur—the first relegated to his native obscurity, and the second the chief executive—is one of the reverses of history.

The rapid increase in the Mrs. Garfield fund is a credit to the people of New York and Philadelphia. These great cities have furnished five-sixths of the fund that now promises to reach half a million dollars.

We publish to-day the able argument of Governor Brown on the State road lease, and the validity of the bond of the lessees. Every member of the general assembly should read it carefully before he acts. It is full of interesting reading. A very strong document.

The lawyers, including Attorney-General MacVeagh, are looking up the law relating to the proper place for Guiteau's trial, and no decision has been announced. In the public mind there seems to be a distrust of Washington. It is the natural home of cranks, and a preference for an application of Jersey law is freely expressed. The question is, however, one of written law and not of public sentiment.

FOUR vice-presidents have succeeded to the presidential office, but never until now has the country known such a president without at least one fully qualified successor ready to fill the gap if disease or violence or accident should create a vacancy. President Arthur has therefore acted wisely in summoning an extra session of the senate. An extra session of congress is not necessary, but the country beyond all dispute is in favor of an extra session of the senate. A president of the senate cannot be chosen too soon for tranquillity's sake.

WITH a clear working majority of three, which was honestly obtained, it is the unqualified and unanimous opinion of democratic papers and public men that the democrats are entitled to the president and secretary of the senate. There is, however, some diversity of opinion over the particular selection of a democratic president pro tem. President Arthur's successor will have one foot on the throne, but the senate will be apt to want a man who knows how to conduct his business. Any senator could wait for presidential contingencies but very few of the seventy-six are good presiding officers.

WHEN the senate meets on the 10th of next month, it will consist of only 73 members, 37 democrats, 34 republicans, David Davis and General Mahone. Until the two New York senators-elect and General Burnside's successor are admitted, the democrats will have a clear majority over all. If Judge Davis continues to act with the democrats, the body, when all seats are filled, will stand 38 democrats, 37 republicans and General Mahone. The little Virginia marplot can make the senate a tie. The democrats certainly will not make Mahone the umpire of the senate, they will not vote to give him one bit of power more than he now possesses. There is no reason in the world why the senate should not proceed in the regular and customary manner to organize by electing a president and secretary. The new senators can then be sworn in. As to the committees and minor officers a reasonable and patriotic compromise can do no doubt be effected. If not, then the democrats should discard sentiment and proceed to put the entire organization of the senate on a democratic basis. It is the one branch of the government that is still democratic.

THOUGHTS OF HOME.

When Mrs. Garfield in the agony of her grief and desolation insisted that she should not be taken to the white house when the remains of her husband were carried to Washington—when she declared that upon no account would she ever willingly look upon the place again—she but gave voice to that higher intelligence, that truer instinct, which is constantly calling attention to the hollow mockeries which attend and follow in ghostly procession the highest and worst ambition. In that house the most sorrowful days of her life were spent; in that house began her first troubles which speedily grew and expanded until they culminated in the disaster which has wrecked her home forever. What consolation to her that the country shares her grief? What compensation to her that the name of her husband is written with earth's highest and greatest? Hereafter she is as one homeless and forsaken. Not all the tributes, nor all the compassion of which a great people are capable can restore the home she has lost.

It was a beautiful home—a model home; beautiful because of its plainness—a model home because of the unaffected sincerity which marked its every feature. There was

no luxury—no display; but there was comfort for the eye and comfort for the heart. Imagine, you who have plain and happy homes, the disgust which must have overcome this womanly woman upon her entrance into the white house. Imagine the contrast between her own little home-nest in the west, and this pretentious house where everything is sacrificed to display. Shoddy furniture, shoddy draperies, shoddy decorations—shoddy, shoddy everywhere, and obsequious flunkies wherever she turned. There was no peace, no rest, no comfort. And to this unhappy house, her strong husband was borne shot and bleeding.

It is no wonder that this woman in whom the instincts of love and home have been assiduously cultivated, should shudder when thoughts of the miserable days spent in the white house recur to her. If the lives which men devote to politics and the pursuit of the empty honors which the world is anxious to bestow could be given to the building up of home and the influences of home, what a happy people this country would contain! What happy women—what happy children. But it is not to be, and to one poor woman, the memory of the white house, with its shoddiness and its attendant flunkies must always have the semblance of a most hideous dream.

THE MONOPOLY PROGRAMME.

We have already alluded to the fact that there is an active movement on foot among the protectionists and monopolists to preserve and perpetuate the most outrageous features of our present tariff system. That such a movement could be seriously inaugurated would seem incredible to those who have impartially investigated the subject were it not for the fact that the monopolists who levy an extraordinary toll upon the industries of the country constitute at once the wealthiest and most powerful class in this country. It is to be borne in mind, moreover, that the aggressiveness of this wealth and power is vitalized by thorough and complete organization. The monopolists are virile enough to appear in the halls of congress. Knowing no party, they are as ready to subsidize or intimidate the representatives of one as of the other. The facility with which they dictated to a democratic speaker of the house and subsidized a democratic ways and means committee has been a familiar topic in the editorial columns of THE CONSTITUTION, and our readers need not be reminded of it.

The movement which has recently been inaugurated includes two plans of operation. One is to make an outcry in behalf of a commission of experts to revise the tariff, and the other is to advocate the repeal of all internal taxes. Both movements are intended to cover a pretense and both are intended to postpone legislation on evils that would be tolerated in no other country under the sun. At the recent meeting of the monopolists composing the association of steel rail makers it was determined to make an appeal to congress in behalf of the measure, providing for a commission of experts to revise the tariff; but no sane person believes that these monopolists are in favor of such a measure. It is well known, in fact, that they are utterly opposed to any revision which will afford relief to the people. They hope, by their power and influence in and out of congress, to be able to dictate the character of the commission. Their success is not at all improbable. They have the benefit of a powerful lobby, armed with a corruption fund which practically has no limit, and they are far more thoroughly equipped than any ring of desperadoes ever formed to plunder the people.

If they succeed, the proposed commission of experts will be an exceedingly elastic body. The nature and extent of their duties will be largely magnified. We shall hear a good deal of the unsymmetrical character of the tariff list, and the commission will ask for further time, and when their report is finally laid before congress it will be found that their revision will afford no relief to the people. In the meantime it may well be asked by those who demand a revision rigidly in the interests of the tax-payers why a commission of experts is necessary to revise the tariff. It was not framed by experts, and it is the reverse of symmetrical. It is based on no system, and none of its parts are interdependent. On the contrary, it is a haphazard affair, thrown together at random. It is called a tariff system, but only its confusion and injustice are systematic. It was framed by congress at odd moments, and congress is perfectly competent to revise it. No special training or familiarity is necessary, for while the tariff list is a mass of confusion, the principles which should guide those who undertake to revise it are few and simple. It should be revised neither in the interest of the monumental fallacies of protection, nor in the interest of free trade theories, but in the interest of the people who pay the taxes. Nothing could be simpler than this.

The other programme of the monopolists has been announced by Mr. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, and Simon Cameron, of Macon. Mr. Cameron is in favor of abolishing the tax on tobacco, and Mr. Barker proposes to repeal all the internal taxes—the two propositions taken together meaning that the south shall have free whisky and free tobacco. The south wants nothing of the sort. Tobacco and whisky are luxuries for which those who enjoy them can well afford to pay. The cheaper these articles become the dearer they are. The people who use whisky and tobacco will be amply able to pay for them if congress will reduce the duty on pig iron, on factory machinery and on woolen goods. The tax on whisky and tobacco will never be missed if congress will reduce the bonus which the people are compelled, under our present tariff system, to pay to the monopolists. We have no doubt that there are demagogues in both sections, who, to serve their own ends, will seize upon the programme of the protectionists and endeavor to make capital out of it; but we do not propose that any of the readers of THE CONSTITUTION shall be deceived. The commission of experts and the proposition to repeal internal taxes, are simply parts of a cunningly conceived project to perpetuate the present tariff system with its subsidies to the monopolists, and to perpetuate the national debt with the centralizing tendencies which it has brought into life, and to which it has given shape.

The statement is made that General Grant is to enter politics in New York. He will have a campaign fund of \$250,000, which the Hon. George Jones has raked together. As a New York politician General Grant will probably have the advice and companionship of the Hon. George Jones.

The senate will meet in extra session in October. The probability is that Editor Gorham is not as badly interested as he was a few months ago.

Mr. CLEVELAND's fund for Mrs. Garfield comes in gracefully now. Mr. Field is to be congratulated.

The south will not throw the slightest obstacle in the way of President Arthur, but she would be glad to have some assurance that her peace and prosperity are not disturbed by a new stalwart crusade.

The obsequies of the dead president are not likely to interfere with Foster's stump campaign.

SAVANNAH has handled riots upon previous occasions. Her motto is neatness and dispatch.

STATEMAN BLISS is suffering from a temporary disappearance.

The New York Tribune says it is glad the president was not assassinated by a democrat or southerner. We have an opportunity to be glad twice where the Tribune is glad once. We are not only glad the assassin was not a democrat or a southerner, but we are glad that a start was made, and that we are glad to see the evidence of sectional hate and prejudice that have been bubbling and boiling in the editorial columns of such journals as the Tribune.

We have probably heard the last of the induction ballance.

The office-seekers will be ready to begin business at the old stand next week. No postponement on account of the weather.

The Washington Post complains that the drama receives no support at the national capital. Does the Post intend to include the leg drama?

It is a comfort to know that the new president doesn't part his hair in the middle.

It is said that the government of Egypt is made up of robbers, thieves, malcontents, incompetents and lunatics. We judge from this that the government of Egypt is on a strictly republican basis.

The short cotton crop is not likely to interfere with the fashions.

SAVANNAH merely baps that the riots come one at a time. In that shape, she can easily dispose of them.

SOME of the Mormons recently arrived in Utah are upon the verge of starvation. It may be definitely stated that these who are starving are not women. The "scintils" take particular pains to take care of these.

EDITOR GORHAM should advertise for a deadlock before it is too late.

THE star-route jobbers can gather small consolation from the language of President Arthur's inaugural. For these gents there seems to be little or no balm.

It is announced that Mason, who shot at Guiteau, desires to lecture. We have not heretofore criticized Mason's conduct, but if he is betraying a disposition to lecture, we do not hesitate to say that he is a criminal of the deepest dye. He should be shot on the spot; that is to say, if the spot can be found.

THE able Riddleberger will not figure largely before the reorganized senate.

PERSONAL.

The friends of Mrs. Edwin Booth now have a slight hope of her recovery.

JUDGE J. T. GRESHAM, of Macon, is at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York.

SUCH a man as ex-Senator Howe, ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, or perhaps Elihu B. Washburne may be on Tuesday afternoon in the city. He is sick with malarial fever and was not at first told of his bereavement. It was, however, impossible to keep the knowledge of his death from the sick boy, who divined the truth from the tolling of the bells, and insisted upon knowing if they were being tolled for his father's death. He was thought best to tell him all. After the first delirium of grief he rallied and seemed determined to attend his father's funeral. He will start to-day for Cleveland.

GENERAL GARFIELD was president only six months and fifteen days. Three years, five months and fifteen days presidential term would be for General Arthur's incumbency. All the presidents who have died in office have died in the early part of the term. General Garfield's term of power was but three months and fifteen days. He died just one month after his inauguration. Tyler was three years, eleven months in office.

BY THE SEA.

Tired with the struggle,
With the ceaseless needs of life;
Tired of the petty jar,
Of the toll and strife;
Of the doubt and of the fear,
Of the care that haunts us here;
Of the fevered and the frenzied,
Of the dream and vain regretting,
Baffled aim, ungratified prayer,
Faint and weary, below the rest and care,
With a vague unseeing sight,
She looked on the September night.

Broad and vast before her,
Spreading leagues away,
Shining in the hush of night,
Gray beneath the gray,
Light winds ruffling on her breast,
Lay the sea in solemn rest,
Bright and wide the pathway showed
Where the harvest moonlight glowed,
Reaching from the silent land
By the great horizon spanned,
Where sky and sea together blend,
Where our dim sweet fancies tend.

To the golden glow,
Came a little bark,
Shone in it for a moment,
Then gliding into dark,
So in a dull life's hours and days
A child's fresh laugh, a word of praise,
A flower, a smile, a gentle cry,
Or a thought of peace and beauty,
O'er the arid waste may fling
A light all pure and glistering,
Where a sad heart may rest and win
New strength from new conflicts to begin.
—S. K. Phillips in Tinsley's Magazine.

THE DYING SESSION.

The Legislature Preparing for an Adjournment To-Night.

The adjourned session of the legislature will probably close to-night. Aside from the session of last winter, the members of the general assembly have found their way to the capitol in adjourned session since the first Wednesday in July. The amount of business that has been before the two houses has been simply enormous. The important bills have been few, and were quickly disposed of; but a perfect avalanche of local bills occupied the time of the two houses.

It was stated yesterday that the house up to that time passed only five senate bills, so completely was it engaged in its own matter. On yesterday afternoon, however, senate bills were put through the house very rapidly. When the senate met yesterday afternoon, there were over eighty bills for a third reading besides the bills which will come up to-day, and several committees to hear from. It seemed impossible that they could all be disposed of, as some were so lengthy as to require half an hour in being read, while others would provoke considerable discussion. On the heels of the session things are moving with a rush, and it was not long since generally believed that the session would adjourn some day to-night. So that all who desire to look in upon the last moments of the dying biennial session had better go by to-day, and do so.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

LONDON, September 23.—The Manchester Guardian in its commercial article, says that the cotton manufacturers, owing partly to the falling off in production since the stoppage of the spindles, and partly to the continued hardening of the demand, are in a very bad way. There was considerable inquiry on Thursday for yarns for China and Japan, but it does not appear, owing to the firmness of the market, that there is much business. Cloth is dull and inactive. There was some little business at Tuesday's rates, but large transactions were rare.

The mills at Oldham, which are now stopped, will resume work next week and stop the week following.

A large meeting of the iron miners of Lanarkshire, Scotland, yesterday resolved that unless the masters granted sixpence advance on the current rates, they would work only four days weekly. This measure is intended to obtain for the workmen a part of the benefits which the masters expect to realize by the reduction of the output.

THE COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, September 23.—This week's circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers association says cotton opened depressed, with very limited business, but revived on Wednesday, and on Thursday there was good business at last Thursday's full rates. American followed a similar course, closing at a parity with Liverpool, being an advance of 16 on the week. Large transactions have taken place in cotton to be tendered early in October at a price about a penny below the current rates. The sales are not included in the figures for the week. Sea Island continues in improved request at full rates. Futures fluctuated through the week, closing at 1-16 1/2 advance. Distant positions are showing the chief improvement.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Philadelphia Record.

In this day of national affliction the hearts of the people of the South are beating in sympathy to the hearts of their northern brethren. This is one country.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The grief of the south over the death of the president

is widespread and heartfelt. There is not a plantation, or a hamlet, or a household where the sad loss is not mourned and tender pity for the family which so deeply expressed its grief and full of generous sentiment, the people of the south have keenly regretted the country's calamity, and grieve over the murder of President Garfield as they would over that of a brother. It must be a gratifying spectacle to the public generally to witness the oneness of the south in this time of sadness when sympathy is comforting to have and to share. In all time to come this era of united feeling will stand out a bright memory in connection with the events that produced it.

New York Times.

One of the remarkable features of the general lamentation for Garfield which prevails over the length and breadth of the land is the frank sincerity of the sorrow manifested in the people. It should not be necessary to make any comparison between the opinions and sentiments of people divided by a geographical line, which, for all practical purposes, has been long created. But various circumstances have combined to maintain the useless distinction of "north" and "south." The exposure of some of the southern newspapers, commenting on the national sorrow, as unfeeling, tender, sympathetic and generous. The southern newspapers have been as honest, patriotic and brave chief magistrates, as well as a loving man. They deplore his untimely taking off as most lamentable, and dwell with great anxiety on the fact that the long sickness of the dead president showed to the world the hearts of the people, north and south, are as one. Out of the heavy affliction of the past eleven weeks, we may take this cheerful thought—the various kinds of cotton are already in the hands of the republic have disappeared in the presence of a common grief. In the comments of the southern newspapers on the death of the president, the nation into mourning, there is not one dissonant note.

Cotton Growing and Cotton Spinning.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The Atlanta cotton exhibition will open next month, and, according to statements of some of those more directly concerned in it, samples of the cotton produced by every cotton growing region in the world will be on exhibition there, and ample opportunity afforded to judge of the quality and characteristics of each for manufacturing purposes. But following the statements of the gentleman who is in charge of the exhibition, the samples of the various kinds of cotton are already in the hands of those directly concerned in its production and manufacture; and the main advantage expected from the exhibition will be that which will accrue to the southern cotton growing states by the influx of northern capital, and the transfer in part, at least, of the printing and other cotton factories of the north and the middle-eastern states to the south. The basis of this expectation appears to lie in the statement which is given as a fact that the cotton which is so broken and damaged by the method of packing rendered necessary for its easy transportation, that the quality of the goods manufactured from it in the north is materially affected and far inferior in strength and durability to goods which might be manufactured from the same staple in the south, where the product is grown. They say that the immense pressure to which the cotton is subjected in baling it for transportation runs the fibers together and crushes them so that their cohesive power is lost, in a great measure, by the displacement of their parts, and that if the cotton should be baled directly from the field to the factory, not being subjected to the unnatural pressure, the fibers would remain as grown, and the full strength of the cotton would be transferred to the cloth woven from it. There are other advantages claimed for the manufacture of cotton goods in the south, but this appears to be the principal one.

What soundness there is in the claim, the manufacturers are apt to see and determine for themselves, but the fact is that the cotton which is baled directly from the field to the factory, not being subjected to the unnatural pressure, the fibers would remain as grown, and the full strength of the cotton would be transferred to the cloth woven from it. There are other advantages claimed for the manufacture of cotton goods in the south, but this appears to be the principal one.

BY THE SEA.

Tired with the struggle,
With the ceaseless needs of life;
Tired of the petty jar,
Of the toll and strife;
Of the doubt and of the fear,
Of the care that haunts us here;
Of the fevered and the frenzied,
Of the dream and vain regretting,
Baffled aim, ungratified prayer,
Faint and weary, below the rest and care,
With a vague unseeing sight,
She looked on the September night.

Broad and vast before her,
Spreading leagues away,
Shining in the hush of night,
Gray beneath the gray,
Light winds ruffling on her breast,
Lay the sea in solemn rest,
Bright and wide the pathway showed
Where the harvest moonlight glowed,
Reaching from the silent land
By the great horizon spanned,
Where sky and sea together blend,
Where our dim sweet fancies tend.

To the golden glow,
Came a little bark,
Shone in it for a moment,
Then gliding into dark,
So in a dull life's hours and days
A child's fresh laugh, a word of praise,
A flower, a smile, a gentle cry,
Or a thought of peace and beauty,
O'er the arid waste may fling
A light all pure and glistering,
Where a sad heart may rest and win
New strength from new conflicts to begin.
—S. K. Phillips in Tinsley's Magazine.

THE DYING SESSION.

The Legislature Preparing for an Adjournment To-Night.

The adjourned session of the legislature will probably close to-night. Aside from the session of last winter, the members of the general assembly have found their way to the capitol in adjourned session since the first Wednesday in July. The amount of business that has been before the two houses has been simply enormous. The important bills have been few, and were quickly disposed of; but a perfect avalanche of local bills occupied the time of the two houses.

It was stated yesterday that the house up to that time passed only five senate bills, so completely was it engaged in its own matter. On yesterday afternoon, however, senate bills were put through the house very rapidly. When the senate met yesterday afternoon, there were over eighty bills for a third reading besides the bills which will come up to-day, and several committees to hear from. It seemed impossible that they could all be disposed of, as some were so lengthy as to require half an hour in being read, while others would provoke considerable discussion. On the heels of the session things are moving with a rush, and it was not long since generally believed that the session would adjourn some day to-night. So that all who desire to look in upon the last moments of the dying biennial session had better go by to-day, and do so.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

LONDON, September 23.—The Manchester Guardian in its commercial article, says that the cotton manufacturers, owing partly to the falling off in production since the stoppage of the spindles, and partly to the continued hardening of the demand, are in a very bad way. There was considerable inquiry on Thursday for yarns for China and Japan, but it does not appear, owing to the firmness of the market, that there is much business. Cloth is dull and inactive. There was some little business at Tuesday's rates, but large transactions were rare.

The mills at Oldham, which are now stopped, will resume work next week and stop the week following.

A large meeting of the iron miners of Lanarkshire, Scotland, yesterday resolved that unless the masters granted sixpence advance on the current rates, they would work only four days weekly. This measure is intended to obtain for the workmen a part of the benefits which the masters expect to realize by the reduction of the output.

THE COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, September 23.—This week's circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers association says cotton opened depressed, with very limited business, but revived on Wednesday, and on Thursday there was good business at last Thursday's full rates. American followed a similar course, closing at a parity with Liverpool, being an advance of 16 on the week. Large transactions have taken place in cotton to be tendered early in October at a price about a penny below the current rates. The sales are not included in the figures for the week. Sea Island continues in improved request at full rates. Futures fluctuated through the week, closing at 1-16 1/2 advance. Distant positions are showing the chief improvement.

The grief of the south over the death of the president

A QUESTION OF TAXES.

In Which the Savannah, Florida, and Western Road is Interested.

There has been some return made by the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company to the comptroller for the year 1880 and a difference of opinion between the managers of that road and Comptroller-General Wright.

The managers of the road made a return of the value of the property of the road under the act of 1874, requiring railroads to make a return to the comptroller-general for taxation. The return made by the company was as follows:

Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad Company	\$1,501,525.94
Waycross and Florida Railroad	188,361.00
South Georgia and Florida Railroad	125,644.00
Junction Branch Railroad	13,920.00
Florida Branch Railroad	61,083.00

Total

Comptroller General Wright was not satisfied with this return, and proceeded, as required by law, to assess the road what he thought was proper under the circumstances. He made his assessment on the valuation of the property of the road, fixed at three million eight hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars. The Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad was not pleased with this assessment, and asked to have the matter arbitrated as the law required. The comptroller general complied with their request, and designated Captain Tyler M. Peoples, of the county of Gwinnett, as the arbitrator selected by the state. The road selected John John Seaven, of Savannah; and on last Tuesday these two arbitrators met in Savannah to determine the difference between the comptroller general and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad. As it was probable that points of difference would arise between the arbitrators, they agreed to select an umpire, also permitted by the act of 1874. They selected Hon. Josiah L. Warren, of the county of Chatham, as umpire, and proceeded soon after his election to investigate the question at issue between the comptroller general and the road. On Thursday last they agreed on the following as their assessment:

Savannah, Florida and Western R. R.	\$2,410,000.00
Waycross and Florida Railroad	240,449.00
South Georgia and Florida	329,422.00
Junction Branch Railroad	13,920.00
Florida Branch	155,690.00

Total

The following we find as the aggregate of the subject:

ASSESSMENT AND RETURN.

Assessment by arbitrators

Return made by S. F. & W. R. R.

Increase

Tax increase at three per cent.

Making an increase of over thirty seven thousand dollars for the state in taxes.

The state could not have had a better representative than Captain Peoples, and all the arbitrators were the very best men for the place, and their verdict will give universal satisfaction.

Captain Peoples returned to the city yesterday and THE CONSTITUTION asked him about the situation at Savannah, knowing that he had just returned from there, and that he was acquainted with the situation about the strike.

"I left there Thursday morning," said the captain, "and everything was looking like an outbreak there. I saw enough to satisfy me that the strikers intended mischief, and I thought the police were too lenient with them; but they were very firm."

"What does Colonel Wadley say about the strike?"

"He is as firm as a rock. Says he will not advance the wages, nor will he hire the men who have struck, but will get new men to take their places if it stops him all the year to do it. Colonel Wadley says that the has been carrying these hands all the winter paying their wages and getting but little work, because he did not need it, and now just as he needs their services they want to break up his business because he won't give them an increase on their wages that will amount to a ruinous price for him to pay."

"What is your opinion, captain, about the strike?"

"I think it is a very serious matter, and that the old hands will be begging to get their places back at the old prices."

Captain Peoples will return to-day to Lawrenceville, his home.

THE SAVANNAH DISTURBANCE.

Slow Progress in Arranging a Settlement—Twelve Persons Detained.

There was but little news received at the governor's office yesterday in relation to the riot at Savannah. A telegram from Mayor Wheaton stated that everything was quiet, and that there were favorable prospects of a peaceful and satisfactory adjustment of all the troubles. We present below a special telegram received last night, which covers every development worthy of note:

SAVANNAH, September 23.—The striking laborers have not yet returned to work, but in their meetings last evening they determined to peacefully await the result of the negotiations now pending.

The committees of mediation have been at work all day trying to effect a settlement, and as yet no learned no definite understanding has been reached that will satisfy all the parties concerned. Everything has been quiet in the city to-day, and no act of violence has been committed.

The crowds have dispersed from around the canal bridge, and it is not thought that the strikers will again resort to force to carry their measures. A strong detachment of police are, however, guarding the bridge to-night.

LAW CARDS.

MILLIDGE & HAYGOOD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, corner Alabama and Loyd streets, opposite
Georgia Depot.
Mr. Millidge being no longer Judge of the Police
Court will give his entire time and attention to the
practice of the law.
JULY 6-43m

JOHN. D. POPE,
(Formerly Judge Atlanta Circuit.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

100 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo.
Sept-6dm.

Th H. Starnes. Val. W Starnes.
TARNES & STARNES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS at LAW,
805 Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
4 feb27-dly.

OWELL C. ERWIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR at LAW,
48 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Will practice in all the courts. Special attention
to collections. Sept-6-dmo

R. Wright, Max Meyerhardt, Seaborn Wright.
WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT, & WRIGHT,
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rome, Georgia.
 Collections a Specialty. feb25-3tf.

LAUD ESTES,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gainesville, Georgia.
 nov22-4f

MEDICAL CARDS.

R. H. F. SCOTT,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

as removed to DeGives Opera House. Office
 rs: 9 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 5 p.m. 607 aug21--d3m

NO. G. EARNEST, M. D.
 Office, No. 8 Broad street (up-stairs.)
 Residence, 296 Whitehall St.,
 ee Hours, { 8 to 9 a. m. ATLANTA, Ga.
 { 1½ to 3. p. m. 364 sept11--d3m

R. W. D. BIZZELL,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
 ce 9½ Peachtree street. Residence 62 Luckie
 Office hours: 8 to 9 a. m. 1 to 2 p. m. 6 to 7

R. CH. R. UPSON.
Offices: 66 and 68 Whitehall Street.
medical and surgical diseases of
NOSE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.
patients who prefer it may, when the nature of
case will allow, arrange for treatment at their
res.
328 mar 13—dly

R. D. O. C. HEERY.
Office at Messrs. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar's
State Office, No. 131 Marietta street, two blocks

the post-office. Diseases of the rectum, genital, urinary organs and syphilis a specialty.
ly29—d6m

RS. BROCKETT & HARRIS,
DENTAL SURGEONS.
Office: Corner Alabama and Pryor streets
av29—d1y

RS. J. P. & W. B. HOLMES,
DENTISTS, Macon, Georgia.
Establishers of Dental Luminary. Proprietors of
Macon dental depot. Dealers in all kinds of

MUSICAL.
THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATORY, ATLANTA,
has a reputation unequalled in the south for
furnishing a complete musical education at mere
nominal rates, combined with rare collateral ad-
vantages. For circulars address
E. A. SCHULTZ,
Musical Director.

MUSICAL.
THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATORY, ATLANTA,
has a reputation unequalled in the south for
furnishing a complete musical education at mere
nominal rates, combined with rare collateral ad-
vantages. For circulars address
E. A. SCHULTZ,
Musical Director.

P. TRIPOD,
SIGN, FRESCO AND HOUSE PAINTER,
21 Marietta Street.
mar28—dtf. Atlanta, Georgia.

ARCHITECTURE.

JOHN MOSER, F. A. I. A.,
ARCHITECT.
Whitehall Street, over Schumann's Drug Store.
ORMAN & WEED,

ARCHITECTS,
Patentees of Fire-Proof Framing. Office 48 Ma-
street, Atlanta, Ga. april4-1y

MARKINS & BRUCE,
ARCHITECTS, Atlanta Georgia.
Plans, specifications and Detail Drawings furn-
ish for buildings of any description. After
ten years experience will refer to our work
throughout the south.

JUST. E. LEO,
ARCHITECT

Atlanta, Ga., corner Alabama and Pryor Sts.
Plans, specifications and detail drawings for
buildings of every description, complete and satis-
fying guaranteed, at short notice and reasonable
cost. Correspondence promptly attended to.
—22—d6m

SCOTT WEST,
ARCHITECT,
132 Broadway, New York.
Prepared to furnish Designs, Plans and Specifica-
tions for buildings of every description. Orders
from all parts of the United States promptly attend-

with moderate charges.
feb20 dly--sun wed

EDUCATIONAL.

LAYARD TAYLOR, POET AND TRAVELER
said: "I take great pleasure in recommending the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Short-Hon. Fernando Wood, M. C. said 1880: "I fully consent to the use of my name as referring to their vacation."
My boys will return to you (for their fourth
after their vacation."
new Illustrated Circular address SWITHIN C.

TRULIDGE, A. M. Harvard University Graduate,
a, Pa., 12 miles from Philadelphia.
ang7—d&w2m

TRINITY HALL.
BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.
THROUGH HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—
Varied advantages of the highest order.
Tenth year begins September 15. For Circular
ess
MISS RACHELLE GIBBONS HUNT.
ang7—dsun web fr&w2m Principal.

ARCHER INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON, D. C. The Academic year will begin September 1st. The school will provide every facility for a thorough education. Circulars address Mrs. M. B. Archer, 1,401 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C. August—until 1st oct

LANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
OS. 15 AND 16 E. CALN ST., BETWEEN Peachtree and Ivy sts. The exercises of this school will be resumed Wednesday, September 7th with a corps of experienced teachers. The

of this institution is to afford the advantages
thorough education embracing Primary, Inter-
mediate, Academic and Collegiate Departments.
Special attention is given to the study of Music,
Modern Languages, Belles-Lettres and Art. Native,
English and German teachers are employed. The
department is under the able management of
Alfredo Barilli.
Circulars apply to
Miss J. W. BALLARD, Principal.

MALE COLLEGE,
MACON, GA.
WILL BEGIN FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION Wednesday, September 21st
Full faculty of experienced Professors and Teachers. Advanced course of study. The best advantages in Music, Art and Literature and Scientific attention to all the wants of pupils. Free rates and very low for advantages enjoyed by all present visitors.

Apply for catalogue to
W. C. BASS, Pres.
Or C. W. SMITH

25 d2m

Lucy Cobb In
ATHENS, GA.
THE EXERCISES OF THIS
assumed the second Wind
A full corps of ten
orough instruction.
catalogue apply to

MISS M. RU
29 d3m
TABOR AC
MARION, MA
est-Class School—Fits for
Thorough English. E
Principal will receive a fee
r. A home and not a board
Prof T B Dexter, Yale C
o, President Massachusetts
D D, President Drury College
information to C P Rowland

field, Pa. until September 1; then to the
class. sep13-w4w sep23-dm sun wed
MINING AND MINING ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. Full course
sees departments by a staff of six Professors.
opens Oct. 1st. P. O. University of Virginia.
sep11-dtm sun wed fri

Southern Home School for Girls.
RD 159 N. CHARLES ST. BALTIMORE, MD.
MRS. W. M. CARY, Miss CARY.
founded 1862. Prep. and college course of
study.

LITHONIA HIGH SCHOOL
 WILL REOPEN MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH.
 The above institution has a full High School
 curriculum in English, Classical and Scientific
 Courses. For Catalogue, address
 R. W. MILNER, Principal,
 Lithonia, Ga.

BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COM-
MITTEE.

Mr. Brown said:

Now, to show furthermore that the legislature contemplated that sort of security for the sees, and would take nothing but that, or at least a security nearly as good, we will look outside of the state 1 read from section 2, to lease act, which says: "The lessees shall have power to mortgagage the property of the state over and above their indebtedness at least \$500,000; and there shall be security in its state worth at least \$5,000,000; and the balance of the security, if out of the state, shall be on real estate or railroad property, showing a value of at least \$500,000." The fact of security with the state. The state preferred bonds from companies as sureties; and the law gave the most unlimited power to railroads to mortgage, and as to that portion of the security

gain, it is very clear that there could not have been a valid lease at the time without a bond and ample surety, because that was a very emphatic and important requirement of the statute. If Mr. Wadley knew there was something then he knew there was no valid lease and he had been dealing with me for nearly eleven years without disclosing that knowledge. Now I simply think Mr. Wadley has forgotten this transaction. He does not remember all that he said and did at the time. Mr. William B. Johnston, of Macon, gentlemen, is known to many of you. He is the

W S Holt, president Southwestern railroad company.
E W Cole, president Nashville and Chattanooga railroad company.
George H Hazlehurst, president Macon and Brunswick railroad company.
H I Kimball, president Brunswick and Albany railroad company.
A J White, president Macon and Western railroad company.

presume, understood as well as you do, that it was important that there should be a valid bond given before there should be a valid lease contract. The valid bond, with good security, was a condition precedent to the lease contract. And I do not think, with all due respect, you have any right to call in question the propriety of the action.

ly; and if the court did not expressly indicate it, it was because the court considered there was no merit in it. It lay at the very foundation of the action. They could not entertain this case and determine how much this corporation should pay, whether it should pay on the road, whether it should pay on the corpus, or its net income, if there

quire other surety, if that in existence is worth less than \$2,000,000. And it says you may do that and require other security if the original is not sufficient to the amount of \$2,000,000. But this is the limit of your reserved authority. If, then, our present security is worth less than two millions of dollars, we have the right to require additional

ual security. You cannot say "there is a lease contract here." Your predecessors have made and affirmed the contract and bound you by it. All you could say to us, your present surety is not sufficient," and that you apprehend loss to the state unless we give better security. And this act nowhere provides that if the security becomes less than \$2,000,000, it invalidates the lease. When it reaches down to that point, and you require additional security, we shall be ready to respond.

But outside of all that, and I submit it to you as lawyers, statesmen and gentlemen, does any one of you believe that the state is in any danger of loss on account of the insufficiency of this bond? Not a single one of you believe it. The people of Georgia do not believe a word of it. We have held the lease nearly eleven years; there is a little over nine years yet to run. My orders have invariably been obeyed and if there has been an instance where they have been violated, I do not know it; I believe there is none—to pay you the rental on the last day of the month, unless it comes on Sunday, and then the day after, on Saturday, the day before. I believe there has never been an instance to the contrary. The law gives us twenty days after the month expires before you can take any steps against us. But my rule has been in this matter, as my rule has been in my private affairs, to pay the day it is due. And I have told my treasurer: "If it costs you 25 per cent, on money at the time, get the money and pay it on the last day of the month, if not Sunday; if Sunday, on Saturday."

For several years, during the first part of the lease, we did not make a dollar of dividend. We found the road desperately run down; in a condition we could hardly run it safely. The prophecy was that we would take the road and run it while and throw it back upon the state. It has happened that we have gentlemen connected with it who do not deal that way with the public, and we determined, if it broke us, we would stand up to it and go through with it honestly and fairly to the last day; and we stand there now. We went to work, and, instead of paying dividends, we made improvements; we have laid most of the road with steel rails; we put in iron bridges instead of the shakeling wooden ones we received. We have improved the road in every way till it is in a condition that I presume none of you will say ever saw it better. There are few roads in the United States better than the Western and Atlantic. A half million of dollars would not nearly pay the difference between its condition then and its condition to-day.

What is the bond for? It binds us to pay the state monthly \$25,000 at the end of the lease to return the road in as good condition as we found it. That is all there is in it; that is all our obligation. We have watched us for eleven years. If we had no security would our past conduct justify you in the conclusion that we would either betray you or cheat you? You have the power, if we do not pay the rental within twenty days after the end of each month, to forfeit the lease and take back the road with all its improvements.

I do not believe there is any gentleman among you who feels anxious to do that. We are to return it as good as we got it. There is not much danger of our being able to return it in as good a condition as we got it. We can run it and our present business, if we let it run down as low as when we received it. There is no provision to pay us for betterments.

A Senator—By your construction of the act, did the corporation come into existence till the bond was executed?

Mr. Brown—The law says as soon as the proposition is accepted, and the names put upon the executive committee, the company becomes a body corporate, etc. But we intend to incur no liabilities, but will promptly pay you the rental when due; and we intend to return the road in better condition than we found it. Some of us have a little character; we cannot afford to sacrifice by undertaking to cheat the state.

Mr. Hunt—There is nothing in that lease act that provides for payment of betterments. Mr. Brown—No, nothing for betterment, not a word in it. We have no doubt the state will desire on final settlement to deal justly with us on that subject. We apprehend no misunderstanding about it. We want nothing but justice.

Now, gentlemen, when we come down to the truth, the only square, fair way of dealing with this matter, I can confidently say that we have acted honorably with the state, and you have all the guarantees that any people could ask. We took the road at a time when you were getting nothing for it. It was bringing you largely in debt. We have paid the rental promptly; one-half of the rental goes to the state, and the other half of the state as a part of the educational fund. Under no political management do I suppose you would have done as well as we have done. We made for the last year what looks like a large income, but scatter it back over the past, and it is not much as an average annual income. And with the road built, which you have chartered along our side, it cannot pay so much towards the end of the lease. We are paying the income bonds out of the net earnings. If you take the time lost at the start, when we had no incomes, and the chances for low business in the active competition with the new line, at the end of the lease, the average incomes will not be large.

Mr. Rankin—How much will the new road lessen your incomes? Mr. Brown—Very largely. Take the article of coal, for instance, from East Tennessee. Cole will get charge of that—all of it. But as I have said before, I think the new road a great public benefit. The lessees will suffer more than anybody else will from it. I think by the end of the nine years, with the Atlanta and Chattanooga's growth, there will be a good business still for the State road. In that nine years the country will build up. But you have struck me with a very heavy blow. You may say, "If you think the State road will be damaged, why did you not go before the legislature and oppose the Cole charter?" My reply is, we had no guaranty from the state in our contract that a competing line should not be built; and I expected very little sympathy from the legislature on a proposition to reject the charter because it would injure the lessees, in a matter where the state did not expect to get a cent.

But to return to the question of the bond, or to the action of the Central. Mr. Johnston was the agent for that company. He induced the bond, and the company had notice of that fact. No steps were taken to notify the executive or the public that they did not hold themselves liable. Eleven years have passed, they have constantly dealt with us as a company of lessees, and I say they are estopped from saying at this late date that they were not liable.

Mr. Wadley has stated, as no doubt he now thinks, that the Central was not an indorser, and therefore he of course does not think there was legal lease. Yet, at a later period—within the last two or three years—Mr. Wadley bought a majority of the whole stock in this lease and paid out in cash nearly six hundred thousand dollars for it. And when it did not quite suit his purpose to hold it, he sold it, and he explains for himself—and when he did not control the road, he sold all the stock but two shares. Do you think if Mr. Wadley had understood at that time that the Central was not liable on the bond, and that there was no legal lease, that he would have paid nearly \$600,000 for a majority of the stock of this company?

Mr. Foster—How much did he own? Mr. Brown—He owned 100 shares. He bought, I think, eleven and five-eighths shares—one-eighth of a share over half—a bare majority, for which he paid \$50,000 a share in cash, down, and that would be, as you see, nearly \$600,000.

Gentlemen, I think I know enough about the people of Georgia, to be able to say very positively, that your constituents do not require of you any interference with the lease of the State road. Neither you, nor any other person can deny truthfully that the lessees have dealt justly and fairly with the state and

the people, and have complied in good faith with their contract.

In the first section of the lease act, we have an express guarantee against disturbance of this character, in the following sentence which I now quote: "But the faith of the state is hereby pledged to said company that they shall in no case be disturbed by the authority of the state, so long as they keep the contract on their part and meet the payments when due. Now, I challenge you to show that we have in any instance failed to keep the contract on our part; or that we have in any instance failed to pay the rental when due. Then the faith of the state is solemnly pledged to us that neither this committee, this legislature, nor any other tribunal, acting under the authority of the state of Georgia, shall disturb us."

I do not impugn the motives of any one, but I may justly say that there are restless spirits who have never been satisfied with the lease of the Western and Atlantic railroad. Some of the reasons that they give among the lessees, probably; and some for other reasons. But the people have not sympathized with their discontent.

Again, there are restless politicians in the state who would, no doubt, be glad to see the road taken from the lessees and thrown back into political management. Doubtless their interests might be subserved by it. Or there may be those who would be glad to see the lease terminated and the road thrown into the market for lease again, or for sale. Possibly some might be able to profit by this state of things. But I deny that you have any power, if you have the disposition, which I do not believe, to interfere with the vested rights of such persons; or to enable any man, or set of men, to subvert their own interests by throwing the road back on the hands of the lessees. If it should be attempted, I shall appeal confidently to the people of the state, and have no fear of any unfavorable verdict. In the last resort, an incorruptible judiciary would administer the law and protect our rights.

Litigation, however, may be the thing most ardently desired by some gentlemen, who may be at the bottom of this movement. There are distinguished lawyers in Georgia who have already drawn large sums out of the treasury of the state as fees for prosecuting or defending railroad companies under the tax act, and probably other acts, who have attempted to exact about twice as much from the railroad companies as they knew they were liable to pay. And on their refusal to do so, they have carried the cases to the courts, and have obtained large fees for attending to the state's interest. And in a majority of the cases they have either lost the case, or received, by way of compromise or otherwise, about the same amount that the companies were originally willing to pay.

These patriotic gentlemen, I have no doubt, would urge you and the legislature to declare the lease void, and direct the attorney-general to commence proceedings to forfeit the charter. There would be good fees in it and a fat job for some very able and worthy attorneys. The result would not be doubtful. Our rights are impregnable and cannot be successfully assailed. The effort to do so, has from time to time resulted in signal failure.

If litigation can be had, the people will have to pay the heavy attorney's fees the same as they would have done if there had been a good cause of action at the beginning of the suit. But there will be this consolation about it. The heavy loss of the tax-payers in the expense of the litigation will result in a corresponding gain to the attorneys.

Gentlemen, you are representatives of the people. Do you think your constituents desire the litigation between the state and a company who have dealt honestly and fairly with the state and the people; and who have the pledged faith of the state that they will not be disturbed? If you will order the litigation, the object of those outside who incited or encouraged this proceeding will be accomplished; and you will doubtless receive from them the plaudits of well done!

ST. JACOB'S OIL.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacob's Oil, as a safe, sure, simple and cheap Eminent Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its efficacy.

Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. Jan 11—4ly tel col nex to or for read mat

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

SOMETHING EVERYBODY OUGHT TO KNOW!

There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes freckles, tan, redness, roughness, eruption, vulgar flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody.

No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents. Feb 4—4ly tel col nex to or for read mat

LOCAL TIN-TYPES

FROM OUR REPORTERS' POCKET CAMERAS.

Yesterday in the City—What was Done and Said by Home-Boys and Strangers—The Gossip of the Town as Taken on the Fly—in and about the Courts and Departments.

AT THE MARKHAM.—We are pleased to see that Mr. Huff has engaged the services of Mr. W. W. Byington as general manager of the cuisine of the Markham house. Mr. Huff brings a life a practice hotel experience to the support of this splendid hotel.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. T. Elyea, of this city, is visiting friends in Kirkwood.

—W. A. Haygood, of this city, has bought a lot in Decatur.

—Mrs. L. E. Hamilton, of this city, is visiting friends in Kirkwood.

—Dr. W. E. Rogers, of this city, has purchased a lot at Edgewood.

—Miss Ethel Richards, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Kirkwood.

—Mrs. Walter Johnson, of Kirkwood, is visiting friends in Atlanta.

—Miss Mattie Stewart, of this city, is visiting friends in Atlanta.

—Mrs. J. B. Wilson and her daughter, of West End, are visiting friends in Newnan.

—Miss Nannie Bunn has returned to her home in Haynesville, from a visit to Atlanta.

—Mr. D. S. Place is loading a train of cars at Jacksonville, Fla., with lumber for the Florida building at Atlanta. The building will be ready for exhibits by the 25th of October.

BANK BAL.—Mr. L. DeLoe yesterday received the following letter: "Charlotte, S. C., September 20, 1881.—L. DeLoe, Esq., Atlanta—Dear Sir: We have a large number of shares of our company, and we want to sell one or two games a week. As we get into Atlanta early would like to arrange a game there, my friend and I have arranged that one who takes an interest in the game and have him meet me when I arrive, so I can arrange all details and we will be in the city in a few days. It is a big advertisement for us. I will be there Friday afternoon or Saturday morning. Will call at your office immediately after my arrival, and we will arrange the matter. Very respectfully, Wm. Eversole, press agent, Haverly's ministers." Soon after the receipt of the letter Mr. DeLoe sought to find out who he was, and he found that Mr. Craig at once set about enlisting a nine, which met last night and organized as follows: Doherty, captain; Collins, second base; short stop; Craig, first base; Collins, second base; White, third base; Wylie, left field; Lynch, right field; Wylie, center field.

MARRIAGE.—Thursday night at St. Paul's church, in Columbus, Mr. Wm. W. Smith, of this city, was married to Miss Fannie H. Wright, of Columbus. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers, and was filled with an assemblage of friends from the most elegant society of a city of elegance. At 8:30 the bride and groom entered the church in the English style, the bridesmaids in white, followed by the bridesmaids in the same manner. The attendants were: Messrs. Max Sparks and F. U. Downing; Messrs. Robert B. Thomas and T. S. Chandler; Messrs. John E. Smith and Wm. W. Smith; Misses Maxie Williamson and Minnie Johnson; Misses Emma Riddle and Susie Swift; Misses Nannie Thomas and Helen Slaton. The gentleman stood in a semi-circle around the altar with the ladies in front of them. The bride couple then entered and walked to the altar where they were met by Rev. J. O. Cook who read them the holy bonds in a very impressive manner.

Rev. W. C. Lovett offered a prayer for their happiness and to the relatives repaired to the residence of the bride's mother and enjoyed an entertainment given in their honor. There were a number of beautiful and delicious refreshments. The bride is a daughter of the late Rev. Arminius Wright, and a young lady of rare accomplishments. She is well known in the city, and the father, Mr. John Collier and Mrs. W. B. Bonnell, of this city.

Mr. Smith is a young lawyer, whose talent and character have made him many friends and admirers in Atlanta.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock he arrived in Atlanta with his bride, and was met by many friends, anxious to express their congratulations. We wish him and his young bride all joy.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—Atlanta, Ga., September 23, 1881.—Southwestern circuit—No. 3. The First national bank of America, complainant, vs. Sumner, Argued. J. H. Hollis, for plaintiff in error. Hawkins & Hamilton, for defendant.

No. 2 Greer, administrator, et al vs. Willis et al. Equity, from Macon. Argued. R. G. Oiler, W. S. Hollis, for plaintiff in error. J. W. H. Wood, Hall & Son; T. P. Lloyd, W. H. Fish, contra.

No. 18 Hicks vs. Marshall, ejectment, from Macon. J. H. Hollis, for plaintiff in error. J. W. H. Wood, Hall & Son; T. P. Lloyd, W. H. Fish, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Wallace, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—The United States district court met yesterday at the usual hour, Judge R. A. Hill, Judge presiding.

United States vs. Andrew Abernethy, removing distilled spirits on which tax had not been paid. Verdict, guilty; sentence, three months in Lumpkin county jail, \$200 fine and costs.

United States vs. James Dyer et al; re: false claims. Sentence, one month in Walton county jail, \$200 fine and costs.

United States vs. Samuel Watts; working in an illicit distillery. Plea guilty. Sentence one month in Cobb county jail, \$200 fine and costs.

United States vs. James Dyer et al; re: false claims. Dismissed on answer.

United States vs. Samuel Hughes, illicit retailing and removing; plea guilty; sentence suspended till further order of the court.

United States vs. Robert Euston, distilling and working; plea guilty; sentence one month in Hall county jail, \$100 fine and costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—The United States circuit court met as usual, his honor, R. A. Hill, Judge presiding. The following cases were disposed of:

United States vs. William Bailey, illicit retailing of distilled spirits. Verdict, guilty. Sentence one month in Gwinnett county jail, \$100 fine and costs.

United States vs. James Dyer et al; re: false claims. Dismissed on answer.

United States vs. William Hughes; working in an illicit distillery. Verdict, guilty.

United States vs. Robert Euston, distilling and working; plea guilty; sentence one month in Hall county jail, \$100 fine and costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—The United States circuit court met as usual, his honor, R. A. Hill, Judge presiding. The following cases were disposed of:

United States vs. William Bailey, illicit retailing of distilled spirits. Verdict, guilty. Sentence one month in Gwinnett county jail, \$100 fine and costs.

United States vs. James Dyer et al; re: false claims. Dismissed on answer.

United States vs. Samuel Hughes, illicit retailing and removing; plea guilty; sentence suspended till further order of the court.

United States vs. Robert Euston, distilling and working; plea guilty; sentence one month in Hall county jail, \$100 fine and costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—The United States circuit court met as usual, his honor, R. A. Hill, Judge presiding. The following cases were disposed of:

United States vs. William Bailey, illicit retailing of distilled spirits. Verdict, guilty. Sentence one month in Gwinnett county jail, \$100 fine and costs.

United States vs. James Dyer et al; re: false claims. Dismissed on answer.

United States vs. Samuel Hughes, illicit retailing and removing; plea guilty; sentence suspended till further order of the court.

United States vs. Robert Euston, distilling and working; plea guilty; sentence one month in Hall county jail, \$100 fine and costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—The United States circuit court met as usual, his honor, R. A. Hill, Judge presiding. The following cases were disposed of:

United States vs. William Bailey, illicit retailing of distilled spirits. Verdict, guilty. Sentence one month in Gwinnett county jail, \$100 fine and costs.

United States vs. James Dyer et al; re: false claims. Dismissed on answer.

United States vs. Samuel Hughes, illicit retailing and removing; plea guilty; sentence suspended till further order of the court.

United States vs. Robert Euston, distilling and working; plea guilty; sentence one month in Hall county jail, \$100 fine and costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—The United States circuit court met as usual, his honor, R. A. Hill, Judge presiding. The following cases were disposed of:

United States vs. William Bailey, illicit retailing of distilled spirits. Verdict, guilty. Sentence one month in Gwinnett county jail, \$100 fine and costs.

United States vs. James Dyer et al; re: false claims. Dismissed on answer.

United States vs. Samuel Hughes, illicit retailing and removing; plea guilty; sentence suspended till further order of the court.

United States vs. Robert Euston, distilling and working; plea guilty; sentence one month in Hall county jail, \$100 fine and costs.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

PROTECTION FROM MALARIA.

CHILLS AND FEVER, HEADACHE, INTERMITTENT FEVER, GENERAL DEBILITY, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, TIREDNESS, FEVER, NAUSEA, ARE THE PAINFUL OFFSPRING OF MALARIA, and have their origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue.

Simmons' Liver Regulator (PURELY VEGETABLE).

Is absolutely certain in its remedial effects and acts more promptly in curing all forms of Malarial diseases than calomel or quinine, without any of the injurious consequences which follow their use. Taken occasionally by persons exposed to Malaria.

IT WILL EXPEL THE POISON AND PROTECT THEM FROM ATTACK!

See that you get the Genuine in White Wrapper, with red & prepared only by H. H. Zeilin & Co., agents—4ly tel col nex to or for read mat

SELTZER APERIENT.

See that you get the Genuine in White Wrapper, with red & prepared only by H. H. Zeilin & Co., agents—4ly tel col nex to or for read mat

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

We have now in stock, and arriving daily, the most complete line of carpets, oil cloths, matting, lace curtains, shades, cornice mouldings and wall papers ever brought to this city.

Among them will be found the latest designs in Wilton's, moquets, body brussels, tapestry and ingrainings, which, for beauty and style, cannot be surpassed by any house in the south.

Our stock of wall papers and ceiling decorations is the most complete and extensive ever brought to this market.

In our upholstering department we employ none but the most skilled workmen, and guarantee work equal in finish to any turned out in New York city.

We are determined not to be undersold and invite an inspection of our stock, feeling confident we can make it to your interest to purchase from us.

CARTER & SOLOMON, 50 WHITEHALL STREET.

282 sept 11—43m 7th top 5th 46th col

COTTON GINS AND MACHINERY.

THE BROWN COTTON GIN.

Cleanse the Seed Better, runs lighter, gins faster and costs less money than any other gin in the market.

The brush is adjustable and it has driving pulley and belt at both ends. Every machine made of the best material and fully and legally guaranteed.

The testifies that it is the best gin in the market. The counterfeiter of Brown's Vital Restorative tried to keep the agency and prepare himself with a spurious imitation and change the name from Brown's Vital Restorative to Dr. Brown's Restorative, to have a similarity in name.

The testifies that it is the best gin in the market. The counterfeiter of Brown's Vital Restorative tried to keep the agency and prepare himself with a spurious imitation and change the name from Brown's Vital Restorative to Dr. Brown's Restorative, to have a similarity in name.

The testifies that it is the best gin in the market. The counterfeiter of Brown's Vital Restorative tried to keep the agency and prepare himself with a spurious imitation and change the name from Brown's Vital Restorative to Dr. Brown's Restorative, to have a similarity in name.

The testifies that it is the best gin in the market. The counterfeiter of Brown's Vital Restorative tried to keep the agency and prepare himself with a spurious imitation and change the name from Brown's Vital Restorative to Dr. Brown's Restorative, to have a similarity in name.

The testifies that it is the best gin in the market. The counterfeiter

Having made arrangements to occupy the store-house of Moore, Marsh & Co., on the 30th of September, we will offer till that date our largest stock of China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, etc., at prices never before approximated in this market, in order to avoid the expense and damage of moving.

MCBRIDE & CO.

Jan 15 above we re top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Corros, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 7 1/4; in New York, 12; in Atlanta, 10 1/2.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, fair weather, westerly winds, stationary or higher barometer and nearly stationary temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, September 23, 10:31 P. M. [All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Weather.
Atlanta.	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
Augusta.	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
Chickasaw.	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
Galveston.	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
Indianapolis.	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
Key West.	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
Mobile.	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
Montgomery.	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
Port Eads.	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
Pensacola.	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
Savannah.	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.

NOTE.—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour; moderate, 3 to 5; fresh, 6 to 10; strong, 11 to 15; very strong, 16 to 20; high, 21 to 25; gale, 26 to 30; storm, 31 to 35; hurricane, 36 to 40.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., September 23, 1881.

TIME.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Weather.
6:31 a. m.	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
10:31 " "	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
2:31 " "	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
6:31 " "	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
10:31 " "	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
Mean daily bar.	30.15	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
Mean daily therm.	74	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
Mean daily wind.	74	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
Mean daily rain.	74	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
Mean daily humidity.	74	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.
Mean daily total rainfall.	74	74	E.	2	Light	Clear.

H. HALL, Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Rogers & Sons, and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cut-Glass from Germany, Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.

HENRY SELTZER.

nov24—dly 1st pre col

Hymes's Famous N. Y. Clothing House, 7 Whitehall street. The place where you can get the best clothing and furnishing goods for the least money.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., HEADQUARTERS FOR

WATCHES.

31 WHITEHALL STREET.

A. F. PICKERT, NEW WATCHES.

THE SILVER PALACE,

No. 5 Whitehall Street, CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

A. F. PICKERT, dec1—dly 4th y 1st col

New Ball and Decorated Hoop Ear Rings,

J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S

31 WHITEHALL STREET.

For superior quality of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in gold, silver and steel, you will find place at No. 5 Whitehall street. We do not induce cheap prices for inferior goods. I guarantee a perfect fit of every pair of spectacles. I guarantee the very best of Lenses in White and Tinted, guarantee every pair to give satisfaction for four years. Give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

A. F. PICKERT, Wholesale and Retail Jeweler.

dec12—dly 4th p

SANODINE IS "BOSS."

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 13th, 1881.

Dear Sir: Sanodine is the "Boss" preparation for cuts, sores and mange. Have given it for ten times what it cost.

Yours truly, J. R. GREGG,

of Beck, Gregg & Co., Wholesale Hardware Dealers.

All druggists sell it.

feb18—dly 7th or 8th p

TARIFFS.

Enact, Regulations and Classification Adopted by the Railroad Commission of Georgia.

THE CONSTITUTION job office has just published the foregoing work for the railroad commission, and is prepared to print copies for the various railroads in very convenient form, certified by the commission to be correct to date, July 15, 1881, with the substance of all circulars to No. 16, inclusive.

July 20—dly

SILVERWARE

J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S

31 WHITEHALL STREET.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Call and examine the largest, handsomest and cheapest stock of Furniture ever opened in the south. Call and buy a handsome present, as a house-maker, at "The Cheapest Furniture House in Ga."

P. H. SPOOK, sep25—dly

Local Notes.

—The Atlanta National and State City National Banks will be closed Monday, and all notes due on that day must be paid to-day.

—Mr. Rich & Bro will close their store on to-day, as being a Hebrew holiday. sep25—dly

THROUGH THE HEART.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT THE MARKHAM HOUSE.

A New York Drummer Takes Rooms at the Markham, Makes Deliberate Preparations, and Creates a Sensation by Shooting Himself Through the Heart—The Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning at half-past 9 o'clock Mr. J. I. Howard, a well known commercial traveler of Rochester, N. Y., suicided in his room at the Markham house by shooting himself through the heart.

Mr. Howard for a number of years has been traveling for Hiram, Sibley & Co., seedsmen of Rochester, New York, and has during that time made innumerable visits to Atlanta, where he had a good trade and where he was well known and highly respected by many merchants. On Saturday night last he arrived in Atlanta and went at once to the Markham house, where he had always stopped. On the register he wrote, "J. I. Howard, Rochester, New York." In a large, plain, bold hand, and was assigned to a room by Mr. John Lowry, one of the clerks. During Sunday but little was seen of him, as he kept his room most of the day, but on Monday morning he left the hotel, and during the entire week seemed quite busy with his Atlanta customers.

Thursday night he returned to the hotel rather late, and after a lengthy conversation with Mr. John Lowry in which he related many good anecdotes—retired. About 12 o'clock he rang his bell and requested the boy who responded to fetch him a pitcher of ice water.

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock he again rang his bell, and when a floor boy answered, requested him to tell Mr. Miller, the manager of the house, to come to his room, as he was sick. As soon as the message was received by Mr. Miller he repaired to the gentleman's room and found him lying in bed with a blanket drawn up over his body. When Mr. Miller had entered the room Mr. Howard lifted his head and shoulders, and said: "I want you to telegraph my house and tell them I am sick," but Mr. Miller responded by saying: "You had better wait, you will feel better presently." "No, I won't be repaid Mr. Howard, my disease can never be cured. Telegraph them that I am sick; that I will never get well, and that they had better send some one here to take my place and attend to the business."

Mr. Miller noting that Howard's eyes wandered about the room as though he was looking for something, and that his general conduct indicated a decided want of equilibrium, left the room, promising to send for a physician, and as soon as he reached the office he sent a boy for Dr. Westmoreland, but he was not in. Dr. Dan Howell was then sent for, but before he could arrive, Howard's condition was beyond the aid of a physician.

When Mr. Miller first went to Mr. Howard's room the hands of the clock pointed to nine, and when he returned to the office he had traveled but a short space, and in a few seconds more a boy came running into the office from the second floor, that somebody had fired a pistol on the third floor in the north wing of the building, and that the ladies were greatly frightened. Mr. Rogers, the cashier, hurried to the portion of the building indicated by the boy, but before reaching the floor smelt burning cloth, which led him to the room occupied by Howard. When he reached the room the door was closed but gave instantly to the pressure of Mr. Rogers's body, and in a second he was standing beside the bed on which lay the dead body of the man who had so recently been the subject of his examination.

The gentleman's eyes almost paralyzed him, and the shock on which the man lay, there arose a dense column of black smoke, in the center of which a small blaze could be detected. The smoke obscured Mr. Rogers's vision, and with a view to extinguishing the fire, in order to ascertain the trouble, he threw his hands upon the burning garments, but they fell upon something moist and wet, which he knew was blood. Horrified and alarmed by the touch of the blood, he grabbed a blanket and in an instant the fire was smothered. He then removed the blanket and looked at the body, and found that the shirt had all been burnt from over the heart, leaving the flesh exposed to view. He also saw near the left nipple the blood of the stream into which his hand had fallen, and also the bloody prints of his fingers on the man's body.

Turning the bell Mr. Rogers was about to go for aid when a servant entered the door. As Mr. Rogers turned his foot struck something on the floor which, on examination, proved to be the pistol with which the dead had been done.

Picking up the revolver Mr. Rogers laid it on the bed beside the man now dead. He was lying flat on his back with his left arm beside him while his right arm and leg were out of the bed on the floor. Placing fingers in bed Mr. Rogers covered him with a blanket and going to the office imparted the sad intelligence to Mr. Miller. About this time Dr. Howell came in but was told by Mr. Miller that he came too late. He was, however, shown to the room where he examined the location of the wound and pronounced the man dead.

Coroner Hilburn was then sent for and as soon as he arrived the body was placed in his charge. The room was locked and the key pocketed by the coroner, who sought a bailiff for the purpose of causing a jury to be impaneled. After the jury had been procured a delay was caused by the absence of the county physician, but finally Dr. Westmoreland, Alexander and Howell tendered their services and the legal inquiry began. The evidence was deposed by Captain Miller, Mr. Rogers, and a negro boy. The first two testified to the facts set forth herebefore, and the boy swore that he brought the gentleman's wash from the laundry and entered the room just as Mr. Miller was leaving it. When Mr. Miller was in the room he asked Mr. Howard where he should put the clothing, and was told to lay it on the table. He noticed the pistol, and roll and toss about in the bed, heard him groan and mutter something to himself but could not tell what he said. As he went out he saw the man pick up the pistol lying on the bureau but did not touch it.

The physicians then made an effort to trace the ball. They found it had passed through the left ventricle of the heart and gone obliquely through the body lodging just under the left shoulder blade, from where it was cut out.

On a chair beside the bed was a full suit of drab clothing, shirt, etc., which had been brought to Howard Thursday. In the pockets of the clothing were found \$2.75 in cash, a check for \$31 given by Mr. K. Griffin of this city, and a small piece of paper payable to Sibley & Co., and a double case gold watch. On the bureau were his hat, a pair of scissors, some matches, cigars, and three other small articles.

Near the foot of the bed was his baggage, consisting of two valises. These were opened and examined with a view to ascertaining possible cause for the rash deed. In the first valise was found a lot of advertising matter belonging to Sibley & Co., a few boxes of cigars, capsules and a bottle of medicine, but no papers stating why the act had been committed. Among the letters found in the valise, was one from his house, in which it was indicated that Mr. Howard was greatly behind with his accounts. The letter closed by asking the promoter, remittances.

A letter from a gentleman in Chicago was also found, in which it appears Howard acquainted with and was being sought for. On the hearth was a large pile of ashes made by papers that he had evidently destroyed during the morning. On a table beside his bed was a sheet of paper, on which he had written the following: "Dear Little Irish Girl: How my heart longs to see you."

This was evidently the beginning of a letter, and had he finished probably some cause for the deed might have been ascertained. After hearing the evidence, listening to the opinion of the physicians and examining the gentleman's effects, the jury returned a verdict declaring his death a suicide by shooting.

It is thought from the position of the body and the location of the pistol when Mr. Rogers entered the room, that Mr. Howard was sitting up in the bed when he shot himself. After the negro boy left the room, Howard must have gotten up, taken the pistol from the bureau, returned to the bed, and fired the muzzle against his heart, pulled the trigger. He evidently intended to make sure work of it, for the fact that the shirt ignited proves that he placed the gun close to his heart. From the direction the ball took, the physicians think that he must have held the pistol in his left hand, but this can hardly be the case, as it was on the floor near his right hand, which hung over the side of the bed when Mr. Rogers found him. The gun was a large five shooter of the bull dog pattern and carried a large bullet. When found four chambers were yet loaded. In one of the valises was found a pack of photographs.

On the back of one of these was written Edgar Brown, and on another Henry Howard. Some of the photographs were taken in Kalamazoo, Mich., some in New York city, some in Rochester, and some in Chicago. There were no letters pointing to the fact that Mr. Howard was a married man.

Mr. Howard was about six feet tall, would have weighed about 170 pounds, had steel grey hair, a high massive forehead, blue eyes and a light colored heavy moustache. He has visited Atlanta before and was considered a perfect business man. Thursday evening last he visited the office of this city, with whom he has been dealing for years, and settled the business of his firm with that gentleman. During his conversation with Mr. Griffin, he gave no intimation of the desperate deed he had committed.

Immediately after the deed Sibley & Co. were telegraphed, and late yesterday evening Mr. Howard's body was taken to the morgue, and Mr. Buff to take charge of his effects and hold them subject to their orders was received. The telegram also said that relatives

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EVERYBODY!

To inspect the largest and finest stock of Dress Goods ever shown in Atlanta.

From Mr. Boynton announcing the shipment per Express of very large invoice of Novelties JUST IMPORTED. Goods will be opened Monday morning. 600 pairs BED BLANKETS opened Saturday—on sale CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads, Immense lot just opened. CHEAP.

JOHN KEELY

"THE LEADER OF LOW PRICE"

—AND—

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

ALREADY SAVED FOR THEM!

Given into the hands of purchasers requiring the following goods:

Blankets, Comforts, Bed Spreads, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Towels, Table Covers, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains, etc.

—VIZ—

Blankets, Comforts, Bed Spreads, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Towels, Table Covers, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains, etc.

—VIZ—

Blankets, Comforts, Bed Spreads, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Towels, Table Covers, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains, etc.

—VIZ—

Blankets, Comforts, Bed Spreads, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Towels, Table Covers, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains, etc.

—VIZ—

Blankets, Comforts, Bed Spreads, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Towels, Table Covers, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains, etc.

—VIZ—

Blankets, Comforts, Bed Spreads, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Towels, Table Covers, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains, etc.

—VIZ—

Blankets, Comforts, Bed Spreads, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Towels, Table Covers, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains, etc.

—VIZ—

Blankets, Comforts, Bed Spreads, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Towels, Table Covers, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains, etc.

—VIZ—

Blankets, Comforts, Bed Spreads, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Towels, Table Covers, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains, etc.

—VIZ—

Blankets, Comforts, Bed Spreads, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Towels, Table Covers, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains, etc.